

PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED BY THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1929 (Nos. 80019-80810)

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## INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The present inventory of the materials received between April 1 and June 30, 1929 (F. P. I. 80019-80810), is a record of the seeds and plants that came in through the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction by exchange, gift, and purchase. It does not in any way record the materials on hand, nor can it serve as a basis for request from experimenters.

To illustrate the point more specifically, the numerous palms may be cited. These were assembled for the specific purpose of growing plants for permanent planting at the United States Plant Introduction Garden at Chapman Field near Coconut Grove, Fla., to become a future source of seed. Plants from these seeds will not be available until they themselves produce seed, which in most cases will be a matter of many years. Other plants from which propagating material can be had more rapidly will be more rapidly available.

It is most unfortunate that these delays must occur or that this explanation should be given again and again, but inquiries for unavailable material are

received too frequently to warrant its omission.

In addition to the considerable list of palms for testing in the South, there is a large group of *Ficus* spp. (80417-80421), not including the collection of fig varieties (80150-80153) from Tunis, and those (80294-80299) that came with a collection of grape cuttings (80300-80303) from Haifa, Palestine. These trees and shrubs are for careful testing in the extreme South as possible ornamentals.

This inventory records a collection of seeds (80060-80074) from South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, that contains several acacias, a eucalyptus, and

several vines and trees not previously introduced.

Nos. 80076-80088 record a collection of seeds from the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling, India, including several barberries not yet well known in the United States, the difficult Iris clarkei, and several other ornamental plants not well established in this country.

Possibly more than anything else, the inventory is notable for the large collections which reflect the operations of W. F. Morse and P. H. Dorsett, now traveling in the Orient particularly to find new strains and varieties of soybeans that are expected to prove useful for American farms.

The botanical determinations have been made and the nomenclature deter-

mined by H. C. Skeels, who has had general supervision of this inventory.

Knowles A. Ryerson, Principal Horticulturist, in Charge.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION. Washington, D. C., May 10, 1930.